

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 9.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 189. VOL. IV.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree, and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may take them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is clared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74f.

Wilkesborough Academy, UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82f.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84f.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June 24, 1828.—87f.

For Sale,

THE Farm formerly the property of Francis Harvill, containing 255 acres of land, lying near the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Maj. H. Connor, Wm. Lytell, Esq. and others. There are on the above premises two dwelling-houses a store-house, a cotton gin, in good repair, and other convenient out-houses. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. For further particulars, inquire of Lyman Woodford, living 8 miles north of Lincolnton, N. C. LYMAN WOODFORD.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Ethiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafetida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Ether Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rose
Balsam Copavia
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Coccus Indicus
Cubeb
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascavilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladonna
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paragoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senia Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica

Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii

Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeloc

Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils,
Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold
Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's
bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid
India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent
Lint, Lampwick, Lancet Cases, Mortars and
Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes,
Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum,
Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castle Soap, Windsor
ditto, Naples do, Transparent do, Wash-Ball
ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy
do, Scotch do, Snuff Boxes, Strewing Small,
fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White
leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland
Starch, American do, Twine, Vanilla Beans, Ton
qua do, White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto,
Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto,
French ditto, Cologne Water, Antique Oil,
Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rot
ten Stone, Lamp Oil, Rose Armenic, Tapers,
Lime Juice, May's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Sp nish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Precipitate Red
White
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Poladelphis
Phosphorus
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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered
the most valuable public character we had
abroad;Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so
highly, that he said to Mr. GENRY—"I con-
gratulate your country on their prospects in
this young man;"Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate
a Treaty for Peace;Whom MONROE, with the advice of General
Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to
the highest station in the world;Whose Administration, though assailed from
the beginning by an Opposition unexampled
for its bitterness and violence, has been sin-
gularly prosperous;And who, in less than four years, besides de-
fraying the expenses of government, (great
and extravagant as they are said to be by his
opponents)—and beside applying upwards
of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of pub-
lic improvement and national defence,—HAS
PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MIL-
LIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,The present able and efficient Secretary of the
Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Inter-
ests and Honor of his Country.

SIGNS IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following is an extract of a letter
to the editor, from a gentleman in
Wilkes county—dated June 29, 1828—"As it has been customary, for some
time past, to take the vote of captains' com-
panies in our county, in order to im-
press on the public mind an idea of the
Hero's popularity; and knowing from
frequent conversations with gentlemen from
those reputed Jackson districts, that too much pains had not been taken
to give a correct statement to the public,
I was induced to attend a muster yester-
day of Capt. Pilkinton's company, on Hunt-
ing Creek, where some of our Jackson
men claim a considerable majority. At the
close of the exercise, the captain was re-
quested to take the vote of the company.
He marched all under the age of 21
years, six paces in the rear, and filled up
their places with old men, bystanders
and residents of the district—the result
was as follows :—

For John Q. Adams, - - - 74

Gen. Jackson, - - - 8!

And three of those who voted for Gen.
Jackson, declared afterwards that they
were on the fence. This is the first in-
stance of Administration men standing by
to see fair play; or, I do most conscienti-
ously believe, former reports from this
county would have worn much the same
feature as this."In the above instance, a fair vote was
taken—boys were excluded—and none
allowed to vote but those who will be
permitted to vote when the day of trial
comes; and the result was, what it will
be throughout the country next fall, the
complete triumph of JOHN Q. ADAMS,
the people's candidate.Another.—Between 50 and 60 persons
partook of the public dinner in Charlotte,
on the 4th instant; and of that number,
not more than 8 or 10 were for Jackson;
the rest were in favor of that true friend
to his country, and able advocate of her
interests, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."Signs of the Times."—These are
cheering to the friends of the Adminis-
tration. Say what our opponents may,
they cannot conceal the fact, that the sup-
port of the "Hero" is at this time, and
has been for months past, entirely an up-
hill business. The vote of New-York
is lost to him, if he ever had any chance
of gaining it—in Kentucky, his prospects
are equally gloomy—and Pennsylvania,
the keystone of the arch, is already on
the turning point. The recent proce-
ceedings of the Jackson men in South-Caroli-
na and Georgia—their threats of a non-
intercourse with the northern, middle
and western States, and of a secession
from the Union, with a view of placing
themselves again under the protection of
England,—have justly alarmed the hon-
est Pennsylvanians, and forced on them
the inquiry, whether they can, either in
justice to their own interests or as patri-
ots and friends to the union of the
States, support a cause which has such
advocates. The result of this inquiry, we

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

From France.—By the Sully, we have
our Paris files to the 15th ult., which in
point of news add nothing to our previous
accounts—though some details
and editorial speculations before un-
known, are furnished by them.In the Chamber of Deputies, on the
13th, the proposition of Ministers for a
new loan being under discussion, some
conversation occurred as to the state ofEurope. M. Bignon objected to the loan.
"It is absurd," he said, "to propose an
extraordinary loan to meet only ordinary
occasions; and if that is the only question,
the discussion had better be postponed."
The Minister of Marine, (M. Hyde de Neuville) replied—"the ministry
has foreseen and examined every
thing. They only ask for the means of
causing the throne and the country to be
respected; and of presenting France to
Europe with the dignity that becomes her.
It is asked whence the wind blows:
It comes neither from the Thames nor
the Neva, but from the Seine.—France
desires friends, allies—but acknowledges
no masters. The white plume has never
been seen in the suite of any other. It is
solely to maintain France what God and
nature meant her to be, that we wish to
hold her up to Europe in a manner worthy
of her—she only wishes peace and
will obtain it." Another voice—"There
is war then." The Minister of Marine.—
"Certainly there is war. The manifesto
of the Emperor of Russia is known;
but we do not believe peace will long be
interrupted. Something has been said
of the troubles of the Peninsula, on the
faith of the rumors of the public journals:
for the ministry, however, the Queen of
Lisbon is in Brazil.—At Lisbon there is
only the Regent of Portugal." (Bravos
on the left.)The following is an interesting and im-
portant fact which we do not remember
to have met with before. It should re-
commend strongly the application of elec-
tricity for the relief of paralytic affec-
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believe, will be highly suspicious to the prospects of the Administration in Pennsylvania, and fatal to the hopes of the Combination.

In view of the whole ground, then, we have no cause for despondency, but every thing to animate and encourage us. Let us but display half the zeal and activity of our opponents, and the victory is ours—the Union is preserved, and our Country safe.

CULTURE OF SILK IN SALISBURY.

We were much gratified, a few days ago, in examining 5 or 600 cocoons or balls of the silk-worm, raised by a lady in this town, Mrs. C. FISHER. The eggs were received from the north in a letter. The worms were fed altogether on the leaves of the common Mulberry, and they seemed to prosper well on them. Mrs. Fisher reeled off a number of the cocoons, (a very simple process,) and the silk, so far as we can judge, is very fine. She has also doubled and twisted some of it, which appears to be, and we have no doubt is, equal to foreign silk. Indeed, we can see no good reason, why as good silk may not be made here, as in France or Italy; and we believe that one of the new sources of employment to which our citizens must have recourse, will be the culture of silk.

It is historically known, that when the Southern States were first settled, the English Government took great pains to introduce the culture of silk. King James the First, as we learn from Mr. Rush's report, in the 20th year of his reign, having seen the defeat of his plan to encourage the silk culture at home, was induced to attempt it in Virginia; and "having understood that the soil naturally yieldeth store of excellent mulberries," gave instructions to the Earl of Southampton, to urge the cultivation of silk in the colony, in preference to tobacco, "which bringeth with it many disorders and inconveniences." The culture of silk was also introduced into Georgia, in the early settlement of the colony; and trees, seed, and the eggs of silk-worms were sent over. It is also on record, that the business prospered, with very considerable success, in Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia, until a stop was put to it by the introduction of more profitable staples. But as these staples have had their day, and have now gone down in value, never, it is probable, to rise again, the people of the South would do well to resume the silk, and cultivate it extensively.

The silk-worm is a native of warm climates, and feeds well on the mulberry which is indigenous to our forests. It is thought by those who have devoted a good deal of attention to this subject, that the native red mulberry tree will produce as good silk as the white; should this, however, not be the fact, it is well known that white mulberry trees flourish well in this climate; and in a very few years, they may be extensively introduced. In fact, we have been assured, that within a few miles of this place, there are at this time, a number of the white, or Italian mulberry trees; introduced here, it is presumed, in the early settlement of the country, with a view of raising silk. We are gratified, moreover, in stating, that in this place there are now growing a number of young mulberry trees, of seed from Italy. The seed were procured by the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, and sent to a gentleman in this town. We, therefore, in this section of the Union, lack nothing but the inclination to enable us to pursue the business of making silk extensively, and we believe, profitably.

We would more particularly call the attention of our female readers to this subject of raising silk. Economy, at all times a virtue, is more particularly so now; and with very little trouble they can raise silk enough to supply all their domestic uses, and thus save something in the course of the year. While on this subject, we can state, that it has been related to us as a fact, that about 25 years ago, a family in this place produced silk enough to stripe a piece of cloth for the frocks of the young females of the household. In those days, homespun frocks were fashionable; and well would it be for us, if the fashion of wearing homespun frocks, and homespun coats

and pantaloons, were again to come into vogue. We should not then feel the effects of the Tariff, at least injuriously.

In order to afford such of our friends, as may wish to do so, the means of making an experiment with the silk-worm, we shall endeavor to procure a quantity of the eggs, between this and the next season; and we will also publish in our paper the necessary directions for managing the worm and preparing the silk.

◆◆◆
A gentleman in Mecklenburg is making an experiment with the silk-worm; and we are promised an account of the result of it, for publication. We hope numbers will be prepared, by the next season, to make a beginning.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton.—Another evidence of the character of this man, as a politician, is his suppression of the letter from the Postmaster General, vindicating the character of the dead, sacrificially invaded by the vampires of party. The letter referred to will be found on our last page.

The Jackson papers are circulating, on the authority of the *Star*, an account of a vote taken at a muster in Granville, in which Jackson received 980 votes, and Adams 39! A most portentous sign, truly, were it even half true; but the last *Star* comes out with a correction, in one corner of the paper; it states that a mistake occurred as to the number in favor of Jackson:—it was one hundred and eighty, instead of 980!! Such mistakes occur very often in the Jackson papers, and it is but seldom they are corrected.

The treasonable meeting in Colleton District, S. C. we suspected at first, was the work of JAMES HAMILTON, representative in Congress from Charleston District; and later information has satisfied us that our suspicions were just. We have little doubt that the inflammatory address adopted by that meeting—an address, drawn up with all the art of the finished demagogue,—is also the production of that same man. Let the people of South Carolina mark him; let them mark any man, who will advocate the sentiments contained in that address. It is impossible that such a man can be the friend of the country, or any portion of the country; and whatever professions he may make of friendship for the people, time will prove them hollow-hearted and insincere.

The editor of the N. C. Journal speaks of the appointment of Mr. Cook, as "one of the dirtiest pieces of intrigue which ever occurred in any country." Place him side by side, with John McLean, whose letter on this same appointment appears in this week's paper, and let the people judge between them. John McLean is a Jackson man; but he is too honorable to slander the dead, to serve the purposes of faction.

We are authorized to announce Capt. David A. Caldwell, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdridge, we have received our London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. The papers do not furnish any additional intelligence from the Russian Army.

It was rumored in London that another change had taken place in the British ministry. The morning Chronicle of the 23d May says—"It was currently reported yesterday that Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston had resigned. Lord Palmerston, we understand, denies the truth of the report, as far as relates to himself. But, we believe, we can take it upon us to say that Mr. Huskisson has tendered his resignation. We know nothing beyond this, so that it is possible his resignation may not be accepted. It is possible that Mr. Charles Grant will regulate himself by Mr. Huskisson; but we are not aware that he has yet taken any decided step."

Nat. Advocate.

The following remarks on the traitorous proceedings in South-Carolina, are extracted from an editorial article in a late number of the Statesman, published at Milledgeville, Ga.

The project of throwing open the ports of South Carolina is not only impractical

but reasonable—it is war open and undisguised against the Union. Nor is the plan of levying a discriminating duty on any article of American produce less reasonable, because it is the usurpation by a State government of powers specially delegated by the American people to the General Government. The execution of either scheme by South Carolina, would be attended with the most fatal consequences. The extinction of the Confederation would be the least evil—a state of horror would ensue, in which it would be a deed of mercy for every man, who could not escape with those to whom he is bound by the strongest ties of life, to plunge a dagger into the bosom of his sister, his mother, his wife. But the good sense and patriotism of the South Carolinians will, we doubt not, disregard the intemperate zeal of the misguided and the sanguinary intentions of the traitorous. They will raise what they eat, and manufacture what they wear—they will in a short time do more. Their country abounds with rich beds of iron ore, from which they can draw ample supplies for every purpose of life—their streams and their fields and their slave labor will enable them to manufacture their cotton and undersell the manufacturers of the North in every market open to American fabrics. A more profitable distribution of labor will be established on a permanent foundation, and the country in consequence be independent both in peace and in war.

We are pleased to find that notwithstanding the imbecile and ignorant tirades of a few incendiary spirits amongst ourselves, our own State is disposed to avail herself of her own resources and future to husband her money.—Two manufactories for bagging, negro-cloth, and sheeting, in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, are in contemplation, and we have been given to understand that at the late sales of lots at the Indian Springs, a gentleman of Macon, agent of a house in Savannah, bought a lot for similar purpose. The example will be followed with ardor, and in a few years Georgia be what she ought.

A gentleman of the army was so sensible of audible impressions during his sleep, that by speaking in his ear his friends could make him dream whatever they pleased. One night they carried him through all the process of a duel; and at last putting a pistol in his hand, he actually fired it off, and was awakened by the sound.

CONSECRATION.
On Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th instant, divine service will be celebrated in this place, by Bishop Ravenscroft.

It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be consecrated on Sunday, the 27th.

The pews in the church will be disposed of (at the church,) after divine service on Saturday, the 26th; when and where the vestry will attend and make known the terms.

Salisbury, July 10, 1828.

DIED,
In this county, on the 11th instant, Doct. ROBERT MOORE, a much and deservedly respected citizen.

On the 8th ult. in York District, S. C. Col. JOHN CARTHERS, aged about 80 years.

Col. C. was born and educated in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C. and partaking largely of that enthusiastic glow of patriotism, and of chivalric devotion to the cause of liberty, which rendered his native county "proudly eminent," he entered into the army as an officer, at an early period of the revolutionary war, and continued to serve his country in that capacity during the greatest part of that arduous struggle.

About the close of the war, he removed his family to Lincoln county, where he continued to reside about thirty years. For many years he was County Surveyor of Lincoln; and on account of his well tried patriotism and sound discriminating mind, was elected a member of the Convention of N. Carolina, which, in 1789, ratified and adopted the Federal Constitution. From Lincoln he subsequently moved to that part of South-Carolina where he died.

Col. C. was possessed of a sound and hardy constitution, with a corresponding vigor of mind and energy of character, which were advantageously displayed during War. During his life he was warmly attached to the Federal Constitution; was an old fashioned politician of "The Washington School," and many years ago predicted that the U. States would eventually adopt the policy of the Father of his country.

As the public services and patriotism of Col. C. entitle his name to a place in the public memory, so is it endeared to his surviving friends by its inseparable connexion with all the manly and social virtues.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, July 3.
Cotton 10 a 10½; bagging 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 10; corn 50 a 50; coffee 14 a 17; flour 4 a 4½; flaxseed 75; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 10; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10½ a 11½; salt 75; wheat 80 a 85; whiskey 25.

Cheraw, July 4.
Cotton 8 a 10 50; bagging 23 a 25; bacon 7 a 8½; apple brandy 35 a 40; peach do. 40 a 45; corn 40 a 50; coffee 18 a 19; flour 5; flaxseed 70; iron 6; molasses 45; oats 30; sugar 11 a 128; salt 75; whiskey 30 a 35.

Charleston, July 5.
Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 40 a 42; coffee, prime green, 10 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 9; salt, Liverpool, 40 a 42; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 25 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent discount.

Charlotte Female Academy.

A N examination of the students of this institution, will commence on Wednesday, 30th inst. and continue from day to day until completed; which will close the present session of seven months. The ensuing session of three months, will commence on the 1st Monday in September. Terms as heretofore.

July 10, 1828.—3190. THOS. COTTRELL.

The Season requires it.

I have just received a supply of Seidlitz and Soda Powders, fresh put up; together with a quantity of first rate

PEARL BARLEY

AND FRESH

Arrow Root, Lime Juice, Nutmegs, Candies, &c. &c.

I have also received for sale, on commission, a few copies of a pamphlet, containing the *Constitution of North-Carolina*, the *Constitution of the United States* and the *Declaration of Independence*—price 25 cents. This little pamphlet is very convenient for reference; and every citizen ought to have a full knowledge of its contents, in the present excited state of the world.

WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, July 4, 1828.—3190.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. July 1, 1828.

Jacob Adderhold, Mary Baker, Jesse Bene, Fields Bradshaw, Aaron Bomgarmer, David Bouhot, Levi Carpenter, Jephtha Clark, John Caldwell, Aaron Casay, Henry Cornelius, 2, Mary Coxe, William Cogswell, Philip Drum, John Duffie, 2, John Dickson, Elisha Dyer, Nathaniel Edwards, Green B. Evans, John Ford, James Falls, Jean Gibson, William Gillespy, John Glenn, Abner Goodson, Oranda Grissom, John Ganet, Jacob Haner, William Harvinson, Henry Hoyle, Moses Hearn, John Hawkins, Benjamin Hall, David Hampton, David Hanes, William Johnston, Sarah Johnston, George Icerd, David Johnston, Adam Keirer, Samuel Kent, David Lutes, Jacob Lenk, Joseph Lehman, William Moore, William McGinnas, George Manney, John Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Abraham McCarter, James Montgomery, Oliver McAfee, John McAdams, Samuel Martin, John McKerkin, Awd Oneal, John Parker, Elizabeth Peeler, Peter Plunk, Principal paper maker, Benjamin Parker, Sally Pettifle, Benjamin Ormon, James A. Robinson, Jonas Rudisel, Moses Roberts, Alfred Reinhardt, John Reinhardt, Henry Rudisel, Jane Smith, John Stiles, Jacob Setzer, Lemuel Sanders, Thomas Sherrill, Nancy Scott, George Sellers, Mary Shetmore, Jacob Stowe, Freeman Shellow, James Sullivan, John Shinn, William Tucker, Polly Torrance, Loran Upsen, Judah Vinson, John Vickers, Thomas Wilkins, James Wilson, Joel Williams, Daniel Whitstone, Moses Whitesides, Samuel Whitney & Sons, Robert Winters, Joseph Wiley, Thomas Ward, Andrew Willson, John White, Martha Webb, D. REINHARDT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. July 1, 1828.

W. J. Alexander 2, Charles W. Alexander T. H. Alexander, J. Adams, Jr. Alderson 2, Jonathan Armfield, John Allen, Sample Alexander, Garrison Alexander, Maj. John W. Bynum, John Bunker, David Brown, James Blount, E. M. Bronson, Hiram Baldwin, Moses Beatty, James Brown, John Capps 2, James Capps, Andrew Clark, Sally Capps, Alexander Cooper, Sarah B. Cheek, Robert Chambers, George Cross, Wm. Crowell, Col. John H. Davidson, Thomas Dulin, Charles Dennes, Thomas Dunn, Joseph Eastman, Lucius Eaton, Elizabeth Flanagan, William Firrel, Thos. Gelaspie, Maj. Thos. J. Greer, Doct. Samuel Henderson, John Howel, Adam Howel, Elam Hunter, Henry Huver, John Hipp, Samuel Houston, John Hannon, Henry Harrison, Jonathan Harris, Doct. Thos. Henderson, Joseph Hunter, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, Andrew Henderson, John F. Houghland, Ebenezer Hearm, Alexander Irwin, Wm. Jamison, Jacob Julian, Rev. Kirkpatrick, sen. Samuel Kenedy, John Kerr, Nancy Latta, Robert Lindsey, Mrs. Lemonds, Matthew Leeper, sen. Wm. Lucky, John N. Leces, Thos. L. Moore, Alexander M'Ree, Phelmon Morris, Esq. Dr. E. W. Maxwell, Andrew McNeely 2, Wm. Morrison, Margaret N. Martin, Winslow McRee, James W. Martin, Brazil Muse, James Murphy, Robert Maxwell, Maj. B. Morrow, John McCartney, Lewis Marles, Hugh Meenan, Esq. Margaret Moore, John McCulloch 2, John Orr, David Phifer, Col. Wm. B. Porter, John C. Pharr, principal paper maker 2, William Pattison, Wm. Pardell, Robert Potts, David Parks, John Rice, Mr. Plunkett, Felix Roberts, Elizabeth Ruppel, Jonathan Reid, Solomon Reid, Edward Richardson, Robt. Simmons, Eli Stewart, David Stinson, Spencer F. Smith, James Simmons, Thomas Scarpey, Robert Sloan, Mary Spratt, B. Sepellets, Bartlett Shipp, Esq. Isaac Spencer, John Simmers, Thomas Trotter 9, Peter Ulrick, Matthew Wallace, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rev. John Wallace, John Weeks 2, Rev. M. Wilson, James Wilson, or Judy Wilson, A. Wheeler, Drury Wilson, Wm. Warwie, George Wren, William Witherspoon, James Young.

391. WM. SMITH, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Statesville, July 1, 1828.

Wm. M. Allen, Hugh Andrew, Mrs. Ann Beard, Stephen Blankenship, Wm. Brewer, Jonathan Barns, Melis M. Baily, Isom Brower, John Campbell, Henry Chambers, James Casswell, John Cowan, James Donahoe, Wm. Dobson, Eliza Femster, John Ferrell, Daniel Freeman, John Galloway, Henry Gill, Spencer Gates, Mrs. Mary Harris, Wm. G. Harper, Wm. Haynes, Isaac Irwin, Elisha Ingram, James James, Mrs. Mary Ann James, J. Kendall, V. D. M. Jacob Kibler, Mrs. Polly long, Thomas Leach, Thos. Lackey, Joseph L. Lowrance, John Mayhew, Solomon Mitchel, John More, Andrew F. Morrison, Ross McLellan 2, Mrs. Christian M'Kenzie, Polly McLaren, James McKinry, sen. John McKinley, Mrs. Amanda D. Pharr, Augustus Read, David Read, Josiah Smith, Randle Shook, Henry Smith, Sia Sharp, Vandevou Teague, Josiah Teague, Igom Welsh 2, Landy R. White, Wm. Witherspoon, Samuel Young, JAMES McKNIGHT, P. M.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary

T HE summer session of this Institution commences on the 10th instant.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	\$15 00	Per
Second and Third Class,	12 50	Session.
Fourth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music,	\$24 00	Per
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	Session.
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board may be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the instructors.

W. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

July 4, 1828.—3190

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtunding myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology.

In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this country, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General esteemed it his duty to file bills of indictment against the guard, (appointed by the

Desultory Selections.

From the tone of the London editors it would appear that the decision of Parliament, on the subject of the Catholic claims, at the present session, involves more serious consequences than at any former period. It is asserted that "the Catholic body look on with an indifference not manifested by them on former occasions." In presenting their petitions they have complied with all the prescribed forms of respect; but it is said that "there is only the form of respectfulness in these proceedings." They have no longer any confidence in Parliament; but have transferred it to their own community, which has been organized with the utmost care and skill, so as to enable it to act, in emergency, with unity, precision, and efficiency. The language of the Times on this subject is forcible and portentous. We quote it—

"A Catholic Parliament, it is in vain to deny, assembles and debates in the Metropolis, and, to every practical purpose, makes laws which the Catholics obey, while a priesthood, wielding the elements of a spiritual authority, supreme as that of the Jesuits in Paraguay, can move, and bend, and bind, in union with that lay-legislature, a multitude of five millions of vigorous and susceptible barbarians, to the chosen project of the hour. Is this frightful? Is it not accurately true? There is not parish, or village, or hamlet, in the island, which has not been disciplined to its peculiar task—not one which has not its delegate or representative in direct communication with the heads of the Catholic government; not a leader in Dublin, whether priest or gentleman, who does not exercise his political jurisdiction within certain local boundaries, or on prescribed principles, and to definite ends. What then is the plain description of such a system? Why, it is a mingled aristocracy, and hierarchy, forming the staff of an innumerable force, with two thousand parishes drilled into as many regiments—a kingdom for a camp, and a nation for its army."

Admitting the correctness of this picture, what may not the situation of Great Britain be, should the Catholic Bill be rejected in the House of Lords, as is predicted? She will have enough on her hands to keep her armies and her energies in full employ, without entangling herself in any of those continental conflicts which appear to be on the eve of their commencement.

Nat. Journal.

More evidence, and good too!—In the proceedings of the Committee on Retrenchment, during the late session of congress, Mr. John M'Lean, the Postmaster General, was examined, touching the appointment of his friend Mr. Cook, on a secret mission to Cuba. It will be recollect that Mr. Cook was the sole representative from Illinois when the Presidential election was terminated in the House of Representatives, and gave the vote of that State to Mr. Adams. It was charged, therefore, as a consequence, and insinuated by the committee on Retrenchment, that the appointment of Mr. Cook was the reward of his vote, and an evidence of the bargain between Clay and Adams. Let the reader peruse the following letter from Mr. M'Lean; and ask himself of what materials are they composed who can charge such a man as Mr. Cook is described to be, by such man as Mr. M'Lean is known to be, with selling himself to Mr. Clay? Mr. Cook is dead—but, his grave has not sheltered his fame from the calumnies of the "minions" of faction. Pray, why did not the Committee on Retrenchment notice this letter while they were laboring to prove that Mr. Cook's mission was the reward of his vote?

WASHINGTON, 4th April, 1828.

Sr.—As inquiries were made of me, the other day, while under examination before the Committee on Retrenchment, respecting conversations held between Mr. Cook and myself, in reference to his being named to the President for a certain office, it has since occurred to me that it would have been proper to have stated that Mr. Cook consulted with me as to the propriety of such a step. This was induced, no doubt, from the friendly relation which had always, since our first acquaintance, existed between us, and from his knowledge of the fact that I was intimately acquainted with the circumstances under which his vote was given for Mr. Adams. Believing that, in giving this vote, he was induced by the purest motives, inducing a known preference for Mr. Adams, under an expression from his constituents, as ascertained at the time, which left the fact of the majority doubtful, I had no hesitation in saying that there could not be, in my opinion, the smallest impropriety in applying for office, or its being conferred on him by the President.

I hope the above statement may be received as a part of my examination before the committee. I deem it an act of justice to the character of a deceased friend.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, Chairman.

Republic of Central America.—It will be seen that Mr. Rochester has returned from his mission to the republic of Central America. That unfortunate Republic appears to be torn by internal

factions and civil war; and the success of the parties arrayed against each other to be constantly varying. Indeed such is the unhappy state of things, that it cannot be said there is any existing Government. We understand that Mr. Rochester was authorized to return if, on his arrival at Omoa, he should be satisfied that the presence of an American Minister would be without benefit, or that any personal hazard might attend his traversing the almost desert and mountainous region which lies between Omoa, the principal seaport, and Guatemala.

We believe that it is the intention of the Government to discontinue his mission, or to wait until there is a more stable condition of things in Guatemala.

Nat. Journal.

Dead Bodies.—The supply of dead bodies for dissection being now under the consideration of Parliament, we are reminded of the riots which took place in London in 1795, upon this very subject. Twenty of the parishes of the metropolis and its neighborhood coalesced to prevent the robbery of Church-yards. They set forth the dreadful scene that had just taken place in Lambeth burial ground. One night three men were discovered conveying away five human bodies in three sacks. In consequence of this, people of all descriptions, whose friends had been recently buried there, assembled on the ground the next morning, and demanded to be allowed to examine the graves. This being refused, a furious contest took place between the populace and the peace officers, who were soon overpowered. The assailants now rushed into the burial ground, and began to tear open the graves, when an immense number of the coffins were found to be empty. Many of the people, in a kind of phrenzy, snatched up the empty coffins of their deceased relations, and ran with them through the neighboring streets. The Committee proceeded to state, that they had ascertained that the grave-digger was the chief robber; and that eight eminent surgeons were in the habit of buying these bodies; and that they retained in their pay 15 body stealers, and five shillings were given to the grave diggers for each corpse they permitted to be taken. Thirty burying grounds had been robbed. The surgeons paid for each adult corpse, if not green or putrid, two guineas and a crown; and for persons underage, six shillings for the first foot, and ninepence per inch for all above it. One eminent quack, who styled himself an Articulator, was proved to have made a wanton use of these bodies, by using the skulls for nail boxes, soap trays, &c. and that his child had an infant's skeleton to play with as a doll. The Committee also stated, that much of the human flesh had been converted into an adipose substance resembling spermaceti, and, burnt as candle, whilst some had been converted into soap.

[London paper, May 1.]

Bunker Hill Monument.—The Boston Evening Gazette contains a drawing of the plan of this monument, which, when completed, will be very fine and appropriate, and render the height which it occupies conspicuous from almost every quarter, at a great distance. The form, as is well known, is to be that of a simple obelisk—perfectly plain and unadorned. The material is the Quincy granite, which is both massive and durable, being obtained at no great distance, has been chosen as on every account best adapted to the purpose. The foundation is deeply laid in the old redoubt which was bravely defended by our undisciplined troops on the day which conferred such distinction on that spot; and the superstructure, which is now rapidly rising, is to be 220 feet in height, with a spiral staircase to the top. There will be 77 courses of stone, each block weighing from 3 to 5 tons.

Magnus and Socin, two celebrated lawyers of Pisa, in Italy, were frequently opposed to each other on points of Law. Upon one occasion, when the famous Lorenzo de Medicis was present, Magnus finding himself very hard pressed by his adversary, conceived the idea of forging at the moment a law to serve his own peculiar case. Socin saw through the trick, and being no less cunning than his adversary, when it came to his turn to reply, he invented another law which completely undid the effects of Magnus's quotation.—The latter immediately interrupted him, and called upon him to cite the place where the law he spoke of was to be found. "It is to be found," replied Socin, "in the very next page to that you have just cited."

Deferred explosion.—Noah says, one of our advertising friends was annoyed by the vehement remonstrances of his neighbors, at having 300 casks of Powder in his cellar and threatened the interference of the Police. On referring to the manuscript of the advertisement, it turned out to be *Porter*.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

Painter.—*What attitude will you be painted in?*
Miss?—Lady:—*Blue attitude, Sir.*
I saw her picture. 'Twas a young, Fair creature, with a mantle flung About her gracefully. The light Fell on a brow of spotless white, And stealing by a lip of rose, Slept on her breast in calm repose, As if the very sun and air Could think it blest to slumber there. Her mouth would craze you; Loves and graces Alone should know of such sweet places:

It is the ripest, rosiest mouth, That ever shamed the scented south— It had no corners—dimples deep, Like nests to put her smiles to sleep, Usurp'd them all—You'd long to die Among those dimples, like a sigh— Or be the leaf her lip had bit— Or the last word to lie on it.

I saw the lady. 'I should know 'Twas she'—the painter told me so— Her mouth was like an awkward gash Just made upon a winter squash; Her eye was black—but you would doubt The socket must have turn'd it out; Her face was not of just the dye To make a contrast for the eye— 'Twas like an ink spot on a drum— Or like a face that you would make With two black buttons and a cake. * * * * * Now did you ever? 'Pon my word, Poor human nature grows absurd! To make a shrew look melancholy— To take them all—Tom, Bob, and Sal, And paint them 'intellectual'!!! 'Twould drive a fat man to despair! John! where's my picture!—hang you!—there! (Cuts his—picture's—throat and exit.)

CASSIUS.

From the Bachelors' Journal.

THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I possessed; our seas were at that time covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind, when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner-rig, and being built expressly for sailing, would give them a distinct advantage over their square sailed enemies, in beating to windward. Again their lighter draught of water, when near the shore, would frequently enable them to run so close in that they could not be attacked, unless in boats, and every one who has ever read the account of that attack upon the privateer Neufchattel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe) which engagement happened near Nantucket, will easily see what little force it requires to beat off boats, or sink them previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then we sagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck, or disaster from a crippling of our spars. Our ship was of about 400 tons, heavily laden and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose and rather given to taciturnity.—He was of a slight figure, gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders, and in exactation of their fulfillment. His keen dark eyes, and naval officer gait, shewed a kind of courage, which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet at other times, he seemed rather to be the careful mariner who would reef for safety when safety apparently did not require it. He was one of that kind of men, who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or a reason for so doing; but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on the deck with Capt.—I was in conversation with him as to the probability of reaching our port free from the enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, "the fog and carrying sail, alone will save us; I am a

made man, if we escape; if not, I am ruined." He said this in the same tone of voice that he would have a common order—he looked up and said, sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment the sun seemed to flash upon our deck and the fog rose from the sea like the hoisting of a curtain at the Theatre,—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men,—"I know her," ejaculated our captain: the next thing, there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor; and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the mainsail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping of the wing of a seagull.—But his countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot; a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy's lee, in the style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time the wind had freshened, and the captain had privately given orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the command which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of the event of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular.

When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger, under a flowing sail; which, in order to bring us to proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent, apparently, upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the whole of the little privateer at a glance; his brow seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word 'square away,' which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—'luff,' said its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us 'fore and aft,' cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash, another moment she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our captor but a few floating barrels, some spars, and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from the vessel as our own was passing over it: it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness. Our vessel was immediately laid to, and our boat was out to pick up such as survived. Our captain gave the helm to the mate, and went to the bows to ascertain our own damage, which was found not to be excessively severe; though our bowsprit, figure head and cut water were carried away and a leak was sprung, but yet not such an one as would be of serious inconvenience.—Among those who were so strangely precipitated into the caverns of the sea, one alone was found alive who had risen to its surface.—It was the captain; he was the commander of the privateer, of six guns and fifty men, in the British employ. When taken up he was insensible, and remained so for a long period; after a while, when he found himself in a strange vessel, all seemed to be as a dream to him.

On a recovery from his trance, and when the facts flowed like a dark flood upon his memory, he seemed to recollect the consequences of his adventure with our clumsy merchantman. He stated that he was leaning upon the taffrel, when our vessel struck his privateer, and that when he ordered that gun to be fired, as we came suspiciously near, it was his first intimation of the intention of our commander. Still he declared it to have been a dastardly act, that previous to our understanding whether he was friend or foe, and when, from the act of our pretending to obey his order, he might have presumed there was no treachery intended him; for us, without moving, without even a hint of resistance, to bear directly upon his smaller craft, and by the weight of our ship and not by the bravery of our sailors, to sink as fine crew as ever manned a privateer's deck—to send, not in open contest, but by assassin, and viperlike guile, to the mercy of the deep, and of God, so many unprepared souls, was an

act unworthy of a mortal. He even regretted that he was left alone to mourn over them. He insisted that their ghosts would haunt him in sleep—and he prayed that the thunders of eternal vengeance might visit the head of its infamous projector. He described the terrific shrieks of those who went down with him—the rattle in the throats of the drowning—the crush which laid open his favorite vessel's side, even below her water mark—and yelled out anathemas upon its heartless author.

Our captain had been standing a little distance from the birth of his foe, but now walked up and placed his keen dark eye upon him, and asked, "do you not know me?" He replied, "I must have seen you before, I know not where."—There was one of those pauses like lulls in a gale at sea. "Your privateer was stationed at Gibraltar, by the name of —, in February, 1812, was it not?" A groan succeeded, from the shaking auditor. "I know you and your vessel, then—you spoke wrongfully of my sister—Henry struck you and you stabbed him with your dirk—he recovered, and he challenged you—you fought and killed him—I was on the battle ground—you afterwards and there, repeated exultingly your charge, when he was a corpse—I then challenged you and you sneaked off to your ship and did not meet me—I knew your vessel, for its form was grayed on my brain—I have rewarded your treachery, and when we reach our port and you cease to be my guest, I will give you an opportunity of righting yourself from this charge, viz: 'you were an American, fostered by our family, have turned traitor to your country, aspersed a female who rejected your suit, are a murderer of her brother, a villain whose only absence from meanness is a passing show of courage.—The first thing you have to do, sir, when you land, is to meet me in what is termed an honorable way, and that too, sir, before our sails are taken from the yards.—This cabin is yours, and the steward will do your bidding until then."

We sailed on heavily without falling in with another vessel for some days.—The moon came up one night in remarkable splendor, and as I was leaning over the bulwarks, I saw the captain of the privateer come from the gangway, and as the moonbeam fell on his countenance, I observed it was peculiarly wild and sad. I endeavored to engage him in conversation—in reply to some question, he observed, "I have been a black-hearted villain." Sharks were playing around us as if revelling in the flood of the lunar ray. I passed from him to our captain, who seemed lost in deep and bitter contemplation—the very sound of my voice seemed to startle him—before I had uttered a sentence, we heard a splash in the water and saw distinctly our former foe on the sea—he raised his hand as if bidding us farewell, when a shark of uncommon size turned on his back and with one snap of his enormous jaws, divided in two distinct parts, the unhappy sufferer. A tinge of red on the waters, as our ship glided past, was all that was seen of the lost commander, and thus perished the sole survivor of one of those pests of the ocean, called privateers. In a few days we reached our port; but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer, over which our vessel boomed as if but a floating stick of timber was in its path. That deep shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the 'still watches of the night.'

ICHABOD.

Original Anecdote—Clerical Pur.—A minister was once invited to preach in a house recently built, where the congregation were noted for their somniferous propensities. He commenced the services in the usual manner, and proceeded to deliver his sermon. According to custom, the good people composed themselves to rest and in a short time the preacher was saluted with a variety of discordant sounds issuing from the olfactory of the drowsy sinners. He stopped suddenly, and began a survey of the scene before him. The audience aroused themselves from their unseemly attitudes, and stared inquiringly at the venerable man. "I have," said he, "been admiring the fair proportions of your new house, and have but one fault to find." "And what is that?" exclaimed a man whose pride for the new fabric would acknowledge no blemish. "Why," replied the preacher in tone of irony, "I perceive you retain the old sleepers."

Done up.—One Daniel Dunn was tossed in a blanket by his fellow workmen, at a neighboring village, for meddling with certain domestic affairs of one of their number.

Boston pgs.